THE DISUNION GAME OF THE SOUTH.

sion f Slavery.

Secession Democracy and the Exten-

COTTON AND COMMERCE.

The Fright of Our Northern Commercial Doughfaces.

Robert J. Walker's Letter and the Disunion Movements in North Carolina, Texas and Elsewhere all of Apiece, &c., &c.

The Convention of Southern Governors.

[From the a Ga., Sentinel, Oct. 17.]

TREASON I - MASKING PREELY.

It has often been the sed that a plot for destroying the index was in existing a which the democratic Governors of the Southern are were the chief conspirators. No magible proof of the pass until now appeared, except the verbal declarated furious fire enters, which have litherto passed as an assumption by the plot with the plot with the plot of the plot angible proof of the be verbal declaration of the peased as and a new fully developed

e of the policy which it must adopt.

I the Dellat were founded on good be Gevernors probably met in and the people of Georgia may at their Governor can do it, be We copy the following despatch

om the Baltimore Son:—

Colemana S. C. Oct. 15, 1835.

Resports are in dremation here that the Governors of the recei Southern States will meet at Raleigh to morrow to condens what steps are meets ary in the event of Col. Fremon's bestion.

sider what stops are necessary in the event of Col. Fremon's election.

So, it seems the flow act of the drams is now being played out, and we are obtedged, or are about to be, to a relinous measure, of such the people of the South have time and again declared their descentation, and to which a large majority are at it is moment opposed, could their voices be heard. Sut it is a part of the plot that it shall be consummated be over the people can be heard. "It is to be immediate," says one Buchanan leader—"It will take place between November and March," says another, why immediate," says one Buchanan leader—"It will take place between November and March," says another, why immediate, why within the time specified. Because in that time no eaction takes place in which the people can by any possibility occlare their scattments. These piotters fear the people.

Is this a republicous government? Was Governor Johnson elected for this purpose? Was be elected to obey the instance behest of Governor Wise? By what right does he leave the duties he is sworn to perform, and go preaching for Buchanan, and piotting destruction to the best interests of the people who elected thin, far away at the North? We have long suspected that this was the "great principle" he was elected to represent and our suspicious gather strength as time passes.

If the people of Georgia will endure this, if they will suffer themselves to be led to destruction, bound hand and foot, by these reckiest Buchanan demagogues, then they are so that free and gallant men we have thought them. We do not think they will, the bread of sturdy old Union democrats and ways is not yet extinct.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received the Rabigin (North Cerotion) Register, of the 15th inst., in which we find the following article:—

Is fit Titus:—We have heard something more than an inhimation, that the wise and prudent governor of Virgina is to meet certain othe Governors, and a few other indivituals "like into himself" at Raiegin, on the 16th inst. them an

ived. It so by what authority do they not! Who authorized them commit us to an issue so momentons. Are the people will g to autefin any act of madness, which would result only describe among ourselves, while it would unite the North the man scalnet us; comething is clearly in he what. If

since. They are ture for the estensible purpose of al-inding the State Fair, but for what, in resitty, the state-sent of the American too fearfully indicates. Else what texas this unusual and extraordinary convocation of

means this unusual and extraordinary convocation of Southern Governors?

If their object be as alleged—if these diguitaries, invested with no other nutherity than their own unusulow, ed desires, have assembled upon the macrea soil of North Carolina to meditate upon schemes of disunton and treasen, we tell them, may "The people of North Carolina (whatever its Executive may do or suggest) will not rollow the lead of any a "ful fanatical realets, who would break up this consecrated Union of ours, in strance of any ovent set, in advance of any positive aggression, in advance of any invasion of our generated rights. When there is an actual invasion of those rights, the south with stand as one man, beating back the invader or sacrificing all in the attempt. Our objections are not, and never have been, (as the American says.) to resistance to invasion or to the strongest unity of the South, in reference to things of almost too momentous a consequence for moral brein to comprehend—but they are to a course which would destinate ourselves, and limb the striff within our own borders.

Let the people rouse themselves to the matter, for they

Let the people rouse themselves to this matter know not the day nor the hour when these point may commit acts, over the results of which the worlded to mourn through ages. Wild and railcule mad obtains are, it is doubtful whether they are as their authors. Let the issue they have raised once. Let the people decide whether they are or farrer of immediate dissolution, in advance of over whether the South acts in concert in this matter or a Washall have

We shall have much to say upon this analyet in our sext, when we shall know more of the treason that lurks n our streets. Is the meantime, will the Samakova, (as the organ of the haders of the democracy,) which is foundiers, in the whole secret, answer us the following

By whose invitation came these gentlemen to North Carolino.

2. Why did they meet here just in time for the raturns of the Pennsylvania election.

3. What uces it say to this attempt to hitch our conservative, Union loving old State of North Carolina to the car

The Two Texas Senators in Debate.

HOUSTON FOR THE UNION—RUSE FOR DISCRION.

[From the Austin, Texas, Gazette, Oat. 4.]

We lay before our readers the fellowing skeptch of a discussion which took place between Generals Houston and Rusk, at Nacogdoches, on the 16th September last:—
The event which we long ago anticipated has at last transpired. Our Senators have come to a joinder of amue upon the political policy of the government. We are glad to hear that Gen. Rusk maintained the cause of the democratic party with irresistible argumenta, and that he proved faily and clearly the unsoendaces of Mr. Fillmore on the Southern question. His meeting with Houston is a source of high congratulation on the part of the democracy here, and, we well anticipate, ever the whole State. We feel that he is bound up with the Jestinics of the democracy by those inseparable ties of principle which no time or circumstances can destroy.

We call the attention of the Know Nothing party of Texas to the declaration of Sam Houston—that the Southshould acquisese if Fremont is elected! We ask our co-temporary of the State Times if this is to be regarded as the sentiment of his party?

It will also be seen that Gen. Rusk takes the stand that if the rule of a familiar language. This is our stand. Gen. Rusk expresses most emphatically the sentiment of the democracy of Texas, and the party honor him for it on an occasion when such ignominous and abject submission to the enemies of the South is openly avowed by one of our own United States Senators; he descretes the office he holds.

[From the Nacogdoches Chronicle.]

the enemics of the South is openly avowed by one of our own United States Senators; he desecrates his office he holds.

Gen. Hoaston and Gen. Rosk met in Jebate on the political questions of the day, at this piace, on Tuesday evening last, whereupon Houston led off in a defence of the Missouri compromise, and an attack on the vebraska and Kansas bull, to which he attributed the present excitement on the slavery question. He also severely criticised the action of the protent administration and the present democratic party, repudiating their patiform himself and charging that the party had also repudiated it, by their endorsement of the Kansas Pacification bill, and the Internal Improvement bill. He was singularly mitd towards Mr. Ruchanas, and gave him credit for great integrity and patriotiam, and seemed to think his great private fault was being a batchelor, but held him responsible for the actions and the platform of the party which nominated him—both of which he utterly ropudated. He gave as his reasons for supporting Mr. Fill more that he had been tried and not found wanting that he only wanted a chance of successfully competing with Mr. Fremont, and that he represented the principles which feen. H. therished. He took strong grounds for the Union, and advocated acquiescence on the part of the South in case Fremont was elected.

Gen. Rusk, in reply, spoke in a very feeling and eloquent manner of the feelings which had existed party. He proceeded to defend the Nebraska bill he proved that agitation had cristed on the slavery question ever since the passage of the ordinance of 1787. that it had never been mienced; that the Missouri compromise was not a compact, and gave facts to prove it, and condemned it because it proclaimed the right of Congress the passage of the ordinance of 1787, that it had never been mienced; that the Missouri compromise was not a compact, and gave facts to prove it, and condemned it he course towards. He proved the Nebraska subject of slavery, not only in the bust in the States, which (From the Nacogdoches Chronicle.)

nied him any great credit for his regard of his oath of office, when such powerful circumstances impetied its action. He spoke of the merits of Mr. Buchanan. He had been a conservative, patrictic statesman, and his record furnished no proof of a desire to deprive the South of her constitutional rights. He (Gen. Rusk) was also for the Union. He weald make sacrifices to preserve it; but if a state of things should ensue in which that equality which is guaranteed to the South by the constitution will be destroyed, and the rule of a fanatical majority usurp its place, he would strike back, though annihilation should be the consequence.

General Houston, in his rejoinder, entered into the history of the Missouri compromise, and claimed for it the sacredness of a compact, and that it should not have been disturbed by after agitation. He said Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore were responsible for the arbitrary action towards Texas, and proceeded to indic Mr. Buchanan on several counts. He then entered into a defence of the principles of the American party, and paid a high compilment to the ladies, and cosoluded.

The speeches of both gentlemen were in excellent temper, and void of any unkind personal allusions.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS IS A LITTLE "BUNT."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS IS A LITTLE "RUNT." ton, Polk county, which is thus noticed in the Texas

ton, Polk county, which is thus noticed in the Texas papers:—

General Sam Houston addressed the people at Livingston, Polk county, on Monday last. He made two speecches—one in the atternoon and the other in the evening. His first speech was two hours and twonty mizutes in length, and was listened to with marked attention by a large suditory. After a few preliminary romarks, the General pounced down upon the Galveston News, and mentioned that print in ne eviable terms. He denounced it as a flithy, lying sheet, and said that its editor had done everything mean and contemptible, except stealing, and that he would have done had he moral course and the nights been long enough to conceal his thefts.

He then paid his respects to Gen. Pierce and his administration, and denounced many of the appointments made by Gen. Pierce in reterence to Mr. Pierce's Cabineth he said, that Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, was an able man; but that he was very wealthy, and it was said, he wanted a bank to put his money into. Mr. Campbell and Mr. McLeiland, he said, were both Catholics; this was all he could say against them. But he denounced Mr. Cushing and Jefferson Pavis with an unsparing severity; evinently regarding them as the leading, controlling spirits of the Cabinet. Mr. Soule, Gen. Gadsden and Mr. Betment also came in for a large share of Gen. Houston's abuse. Gen. Houston's abuse. Gen. Houston then entered up m a vindication of his Oregon, California and Kansas votes.

In vindicating his Kansas vote, he took occasion to denounce Mr. Douglas as a mischlevous title 'runt,' who had gotten up the Kansas hill to kill him (Houston) of from the Presidency. That the plan was to kill off him (Houston) and let Pierce occupy the Presidency for another four years, and then for longits to succeed him. He very faintly endorsed Mr. Fillmore; and ween he concluded Gen. Houston was active for the residency to the confided Gen. Houston was called for, and he replied to him in a speech of three quarters of an hour in length.

LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.
NEW YORK SEPI. 30, 1856.
HON. CHARLES SHALER AND OTHERS, DEMOCRATIC COMMITTER,
PRINSIPPED, PRINSIPPANIA.

Hen. Charles Shales and others, Democratic Committee, Pensistend, Pensisteania Consultation, Pensisteania, Pensist

to think there is no such danger, and that, unlike all its predecessors, our government is immortal and indestructible.

For the first time in our history such a geographical party is now formed. It is composed exclusively of the States of the North, and is arreyed in violent hostility against the Southern section of the confederacy. It draws a line, telear and distinct between the North and the South, and wars upon the people and institutions of the Inter. It declares the institution of the South so degraded and tofamous that Congress must exclude them from all that vast territory acquired by common blood and treasure, and which is the joint inheritance of all the States of the Union. Iousiana (including Kanasa and Nobrassia) was acquired by Jefferson and saved by Jackson. But the South are no longer hald worthy to inherit any portion of that territory, acquired by the illustrious patriot of Virginia, and saved by the immortal here of Tonnessee.

So, too, with all the vast region acquired in the war

Tennessee
So, too, with all the vast region acquired in the war
with Mexico. Two galiant sons of Virginia, Sout and
Taylor, were the leaders of those brilliant campaigns.
The blood of the South was poured out in copious libations, and mingled freely with the blood of the North
upon the many and weil fought fields of Mexico. Beside
the galiant sons of the North, a herois regiment of South
Carolina was sweet by the deadly fire of the Mexican
forces. Leader after leader, column after column of that
regiment fell mortally wounded, yet the survivors never
wavered, and their arms were crowned with victory.

the gallant sons of the North, a herois regiment of South forces. Leader after leader, column after of the Mexican forces. Leader after leader, column after column of that regiment fell mortally wounded, yet the survivors never wavered, and their arms were crowned with victory. Yet no son of Carolina, or of all the South, is held worthy to possess any of the smallest portion of all that territory, acquired from Mexico. From the whole coast of the Pacific the South is already excluded, and now the platform of the sectional party of the North is this: The universal Wilmot provise—no slave Territory, and no more alave States North or South of the line of the Missouri compromise.

There shall be no division of the common territory, but the North must have the whole. There are diffeon Southern and stiteen Northern States, seven organized Territories, and a vast region yet to be organized. The North must have all these, and all our future acquisitions. No matter what may be the voice or vote of the soople of the Territory, or when becoming a State. You shall have no voice or vote in the matter, but the North, commanding a Northern majority in the Electoral College, and in Congress, must have the whole.

But it is sail the North has the majority, and the South must subsoit. Has the South from all the common territory of the Union.

But this is not a mere question of justice, but of constitutions to exclude the South from all the common territory of the Union.

But this is not a mere question of justice, but of constitutions power. The constitution was framed and ratified by the States, each voting and acting for itself alone. Thus we became "United States," a confederacy, not a central republic. A confederacy receiving all its power from the States, through an instrument called by them the constitution, and that all their laws not based upon the delegated powers are founded on usurpation, and are absolute nullities. Now, the constitution delegates no power to establish or abolish slavery in States or Ferritories is gr

it with full authority to expound that instrument, and to restrain Congress within the limits of the specific granted powers.

But this peaceful and final arbitrament of this question, proposed by the South, was rejected by the North. As a just and necessary consequence of the rejection of both these propositions by the North, the doctrine of non-intervention by the federal government was adopted by the conjoint vote of the North and South in both Houses of Congress in 1854, and constitutes the fundamental principle of the Karsaa Nebruska bill. While this measure saves the honor of the South, and expunges the provisions violating the constitution practically the North will derive great advantages from this measure. Of our seven organized Territories, in only one is there any effort to establish slavery by law, and in this one excepted case, of Kansas, the question would long since have been peacefully decided, but for the unwarranted intermediding and accitonal interference of the propagandist multipling Lagislature of Massachusetis, and the consequences which tollewed.

If this question, as provided by the Kansas and Nebraska bill, should be left to the people of the Territory in forming their State constitution, it will be determined by soil, climate, production and the laws which govern the movements of population. Here, the North, aded by its greatly superior numbers, by European non-slave-holding emigrants, by the greater facility of movement, unincumbered by the transport of slaves or the apprehension of their ultimate condition where taken, have great advantages over the South in the settlement of new territories, and should be perfectly waitaned with the principle which haves the determination of the constitutional right, recognized in the admission of new States, that they one into the Union "upon an equal feeting with the other States, in all respects whatevery at their pleasure, and Kansas cannot do so.

There is another reason, not herefore advantage into the Union, with or without slavery at their

which seams to render it impracticable long is mainting sharey in Kanasa. In all this slave is has lakes in a large majority of vosers who are non-alsevabelders; but they are devoted to the institutions of the Simuth-large would defend them with their lives—and on this question the South are a united people. This cleas, composed of many small farmers, of merchants, professional man, mechanism of the part of the South, and cheerelly note in courty in the part of the South, and cheerelly note in courty in the part of the South, and cheerelly note in courty in the part of the South, and cheerelly note in courty in the part of the South, and cheerelly note in courty in the part of the South, and cheerelly note in a several of the by the shollton of the summing speed of the work. Now, Kanasa is much divided on the question of slavery there; there is a powerful minority there, in of a majority—a party not neutral, but bitterly hossiliste the institution; and for this, in addition to the reasons before given, do not believe King in the court of the south of the south of the state of the south of the

fluereced, so far as humanity can be, by passion or prejudice, enlightened and incorrupible, far surpassing any other judical tribunal upon earth for its talents, wisdom and legal knowledge; familiar with the constitution, acoust med for many years to close examination of all its provisions, and to hear them constantly discussed, on both sides, by the great and distinguished jurists of our country, if guch a tribural cannot be trusted, because it holds accidentally, at this time, a majority of ear from the south, can such a question be more wisely referred to the popular sufferge, where the North has a majority of fifty four in the House of Representatives and fifty six in the Electoral College, and that majority constantly and rapidly augmenting, will this controversy be more wisely decided by the people of the North, a single geographical sections, indiamod by sectional passion and projudice, impelied by newspaper editors, and husting orators and political pricets, with or without sincere religion, with or without sincere religion, with or without mature investigation, with or without submities, the bookstores, the pulpit, the lecture room, the achoolbouse, the theatre, the library, the author's closes, the painter's brush and the power of song, the North now is, and long has been, trained and educated to bate the South, to despise their institutions, to trample upon their rights, to lacerate their feetings, to calumniate their character, to feeped their institutions, to trample upon their rights, to lacerate their feetings, to calumniate their character, to feeped their feetings, to calumniate their character, to fee

to decide for itself, and in its own favor, by its own exclusive electoral vote, against another great section of the
confederacy.

But this se called "republican" platform is not only
revolutionary and agrarian, but by forming a sectional
and geographical party, arraying the North against the
south and assailing the bulwarks of the constitution, it
exposes the Union to imminent peril. It is the constiturion that makes the Union, and the subversion of the
constitution is the overthrow of the Union. It is revolution
because it changes in fact our form of government. The
parchment upon which the constitution is writen may
still remain, the empty forms may still be administered,
but even these will soon follow, until not a fragment remains of the government formed by the patriots and agges
of the revolution. If there are those who believe that the
Inion can long be preserved when the constitution shall
have been subverted and the supreme judicial tribunal
of the Union expunged or obliterated, their delusive
hopes, their dreams of domination and power, will soon
vanish. We have now not only a sectional sand geographical party, based upon a sectional issue and realizing all the lears of the illustrious Washington, but
we have a party advocating doctrines agrains and
revolutionary, subjecting all property to division or
confiscation, and aspunging the supreme judicial tribural. I induge in no menaces against the Union, but
it is the union of the constitution, the union of
equals with equals, and not of sovereign States of the
North of all rights in the common territory they will not
surrender their constitutional guarantees; they love the
Union, but it is the union of the constitution, the union of
equals with equals, and not of sovereign States of the
North with subject Suice—say, rather, conquered pro
vinces—of the South. Bather than submit to their the constitution of
the capital and the supremental the such of the constitution of the scalars.

Lord of the Bon heart and cagie eve:

Thy spirit. Independence, let me thace,
Lord of the lion beart and cagle eye;
Thy steps I'll follow with my bosom bare,
Though rolling counts should lower along the sky.
Whother residing North or South, whether in public or

private they are plant offered have rever been derived to contain the contained with energy legament of any frame plant of the plant of

Nor let it be supposed by the North that superior numbers will give them the victory over the South, or exempt them from the calaratties of such a condition. The Singal and a much believe the south, or exempt them from the calaratties of such a condition of the superior of the superior of the superior of calaratties of the superior of the superior of calaratties of the superior of the superior of calaratties of the world of colors, and a much larger protion of this is surplus for export than in the North. Thus the total exports abroad of the whole country of our own products and manufactures (excluding specie) for the year ending 20th of Jule, 1865, were \$102,70.00, and from the South \$125,124,000, cotton alone being \$98, 143,600, thus showing the export of the South nearly double that of the North. But is the table of these Northern exports is \$5,557,000 of cotton piece goods. Northern exports is \$5,557,000 of cotton piece goods. Northern exports is \$5,557,000 of cotton piece goods. Northern exports in \$5,557,000 of cotton piece goods. In the same manner, in the table of Northern exports in \$5,557,000 of cotton piece goods. In the same manner, in the table of Northern exports in \$5,557,000 of cotton piece goods. In the same manner, in the table of Northern exports in \$5,557,000, and a vast number of other articles of which the raw materials for the piece such piece goods. The same manufacture is the same manufacture and added to the South piece goods. The same manufacture is \$5,557,000, and the piece goods. The same manufacture is \$5,557,000, and the piece goods. The same piece goods is the same piece goods. The same piece goods is the same piece goods. The same piece goods is the same piece

in process of erection here, will be completed about the lat of December. It is offered for least in the following

BROOKS OLD STAR HOTEL, 64 AND 66 LISPENARD street, near Broadway.—Choice wines, spirits, ales, portor, segars, &c. An ordinary from 1 to 3 every day. Good book by the night or week. JOSEPH BROOKS, Proprietor, wall the way from Manchester.

the house and the treasury—they tern to Boston with confidence that here they will not only make up their leases, but find an appreciation which is even rarer than money.

We remember witnessing a representation of the "Prophet" at the New York Academy, when a tolerably large and extremely hashonable addience was present. It was marvellous to see how the universal Potiphar family maintained its decorum Everything was as quiet and proper as at a fashienable party. No valgur breves, no unseemly clapping of hands, to the damage of white kid gloves, no kindling eyes or animated countenances—nothing to thew that the music or acting made the least impression. Yet it was one of La Grange's most wonderful performances; her acting was absolutely Ratcheletque, and her singing incomparable. The only applause came from a bevy of Bostonians, who feit piqued, earsged at the atupid dolts around them, upon whom such glorious music was thrown away.

Well, we will not reproach people for what they cannot help. We are themkful that we have got the opera; we shall ecloy it while it lasts, and fervently pray for the time when it shall become a permanent institution in our city.

We are sorry not to have the entire company whose perfermances so much delighted us last year. Diddee, levelest of gypsies and best of Orsinis, is in London. Morelli a perdu, we know not where. Badialli, the magnifecent, chief among all dukes, is in Europe, But we have still Madame de la Grange, peerless now upon the lyric stage; a singer who unites more energy and fire, with perfect artistic execution, than any woneye ere heard. We have, too, Brignoli, one of the sweetest of tonors, and the delight of all romantic young ladies; and Amedio, looking like a joily friar, with a voice to rear out a de projumérs with the Clerk of Copmandurat, though we apprehend that Scott's deer steal ing ecclesiatio never had a glimpse of the grace and style with which our modern barlione would give it. We hope our indefatigable Maretzek will use every exercition to procure a

THE OFREA IN PRILADELPHIA.—The new Opera House now

advertisement —
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA,—The directors of the Academy of Music are prepared to lease the building, scenery, &c., and to receive proposals from persons desirous of negotiating for the same. Address M. Nisbet, Secretary, No. 80 South Fourth street.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY

A SECCLATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE REGU-lar quarterly meeting will be held at firemen's Hall, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 73, o clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of interest to every member will be orought before the meeting.

A TEMPERANCE NOTICE—PROM THE RAINBOW India briter also down is drawn from the wood, Alsopp's East India bitter also down a warm gesign-brasted also, of Bottom, dones for too also. New York; Robinson's strong also, of Huma, last but not least a roset baron of beef and primb midding this day.

OCTOBER FESTIVAL—BROWN OUTOBER.
"Hurrsh for the barky juice."
The celebration will be held at ROOKS OLD STAR HOTEL,
On Wednesday, Oct. 22. Dinner at 7 P. M., Bromet.
R. N. RANNOND, Esq., Chairman,
J. G. Bernert, Esq., Vice Chairman, QS BFIL DROURS, Propeletor, QI and 66 Lispenardsi,

MIGRAY ION TO NIGARAGUA.—PRER PARRAGUA and large grant of land.—Steamers will be deconscissed to 24th of each suomit until further notice. The steamer Texas will sail on the 24th inst. A large grant of land and for passage will be given to all beroom desiring to engrate a Nicaragua, upon application to ALEXANDER E. LAW BENCE, General Emigration Agent of Nicaragua for the United States, 347 Broadway, up States, room No. 2.

CETTYS LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS of this Lodge are earnestly requested to attend the regular meeting on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, as the celebration of our anniverary will come up for consideration. By order, M. Tobias, Sec. BENJ. HASKILL, N. G. A PAYSETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANT.

A PAYSETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANT.

Brooklyn — October 15. 1856.—The books of subscription to the optical stock of this company will be opened on Medical and the office of Address, the 20th inst., at 9 olelock, A. M., at the office of Address.

S. Urowell, Eng., 541 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A DIEN S. CROWELL.

S. ANUEL, W. BURTIS,

EDWD. T. BACKHOUSE,

Commissioners.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE RESULAR COMMUNICATION OF THE RESULAR COMMUNICATION OF LOGIC NO. 339, will be held this (Tuesday) evening, October 21, at the Corinthian Room, Old Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streats. By order of San't A. Ross, See'y.

CHAS. D. BECOWN, W. M.
SHIPPERS OF CARGO PER STEAMER CONNECTED OF THE CONNECT

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

4TH WARD IN A BLAZE.—

The alarge and enthusiastic meeting of the mocracy of the Fourth ward was held on October 29, at the Shakspeare Hotel, was called to the Chair, and the follower nominated as Vice Presidents (Reporter Rice, Particle Constitution)

craite party, in a strict construction of that sacres infartament; and believing the principies declared in the resolutions adopted at the late Cinvinnati Convention to be in consonance with its time honored tenets, we give them our most beary approval.

Resolved, That in common with our democratic brethren throughout these United States, we own a dobt of eternal convention to the solution of the constitution have an adopt of eternal convention to the constitution have a signally triumphed over fanalicism of ever sinds, thus elevating our foundation of ever sinds, thus elevating our foundation of ever sinds, thus elevating our foundations of know Nothingism an unconquerable spirit in the hearts of all true democrats; while at the same time the infernal conspiracies against the Union and the unboly support, in the special spirit olored associate, black republicanism have been irretrievably annihilated.

Resolved, That we will cordially and unanimously support, in the approaching election, for Fresident and Vice-President, James Buchanna and John C. Breckinridge, knowing them to be patriots of tried experience, whose election would be the surest guarantee of the stability of our glorious Union and the death knell of fanalicism and intolerance.

Resolved, That knass J. Parker and John Vanderbilt, our nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, are sound and reliable mational democrats, in whose success we have every assurance of a high toned and honest administration of the affairs of our State government. waveness enthusiasm the nomination of John Kelly as our candidate for Congress; and the democracy, in reward for his untiring exertions in behalf of civil and religious liberty, pledge him a triumphant receiction.

Resolved, That, as Mayor of the state.

Resolved, That as Mayor of the state.

Resolved, That as Mayor of the city of New York, Fernande Wood has won the esteem and considerate of complete the bhalf of the interests of the people; and his consistent course in the last Legislature gives the surest g

rusiees Oliver O'Donnell, John Oliver Thomas Fitzger William Cleary, on 6th district to his Baulch Oth Baulch Th Geo. 7 Electors For Inspectors of Election—

1st district. Charles Devlin. Stephen Lynch.

2d Samuel Bushnell. Patrick Metice.

3d Benjamin D. Welch James Courtage.

4th John Crowe. John Barry.

5th Stward Sweeny. John Doyle.

Tully Ess., Andrew J. Plumb. Esq., James M. Sheen

Esq., Col. J. A. Yard, of Now Jersey; and Dr. E. B. Cenne

WILLIAM CLEARY, Chairman

George Kearsy, Secretary.

A T A MEETING OF THE THIRD WARD REPUBLA
can Charter Convention, beld at the room of the Repub
lican Association, 23 Greenwich street, the following person
were unanimously selected for the several charter offices.—
Alderman
Councilman
R. S. Gould.
R. S. Gould.

Counciliaan R. 8. Ge
Assessor George George
Peticol Commissioner V. L. &
School Trustees. John Brush, J. A. Cr
School Trustees. John Brush, J. A. Cr
Constable Peticol Trustees. J. A. Cr
Constable Peticol Trustees. J. A. Cr
After which the following preamble and res
unanimously adonted re

After which the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, we learn that Oscar W. Sturtevant, an old resident, and former representative of the Third ward in the Common Council, has been tendered, and has accepted the monimation of the citizens of said ward, irrespective of party; and believing that his abilities as well as experience render him peculiarly fitted, at this juncture in our city affairs, to assume the same responsibilities, and desiring to give the aforesaid nomination as candidate for Adecrman our most cordinal approval and endorsement, therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens of the ward and members of the republican party, having a deep interest in the management of our municipal affairs, we will put forth our best endeavers to secure his election.

And the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

J. M. Coeta, Secretary.

A. L. H. T. PENNEYLE ANTA.

A LL HAIL PENNSYLVANIA:
RECEPTION OF VHE KEYSTONE CLUS.
All those gentlemen who intend acting as a mounted excert for the Keystone Club of Philadelphia are requested to meet on Broome street, in front of the Mercer House, this (Tuesday) morning, October 21, at 10 o clock A. M.
THOMAS A. GLOVER, Marshal.

Wm. H. Appleyard, Thos. H. Ferris, Geo. W. Roome, Dennis McCariby, John Launtry, Gus. Bach.

LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.—S. M. EL.
LIOTT, M. D., physician and optiminic surgeon, will resume his lectures on the theory and practice of optiminic
medicize and surgery, including the anatomy, physiciany said
pathology of the human eye, on Tunaday, November 18. Tick
ets can be obtained at the office, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor
place.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE—IT S CREAMY, HAS A "body" strong enough to bear an egg and is as nalistable as neetar. They keep it on draught at "The Office." No. 550 licuston street, tear Broadway, one of the liness resorts or gentlemen in these United States. There is no pale ale in the world—no, not eren is London-superior. Everything obtained at "The Office" in the way of refreshments is of the first quality. A smicient guarantee of this is found in the fact that Mr. BENJAMIN HONEY is the proprietor.

BRANDIES, OTARD DUPUY & CO.; PINET, CASTILLOW, and Irish whiskey, as orted brands of gin and other liquers, in bond, and for sale at the lowest market price, by C. WARD & CO., 110 Murray street, importers and jobbers.

COGNAC.—ESSENCE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR sale. Buyers furnished with samples, by addressing L. M. C., Post office.

C. WARD & CO., 110 MURRAY STREET, AGENTS FOR rum, Monongaheis and cider whisker, pure spirits, high and low proof, the best and cheapest articles of the kind in market.

IRISH WHISKEY, WISE A MEHAN'S OLD IRISH mall whiskey, JAMES RUSSELL has for sale a few puncheon's of Mehan's old mait whiskey, in bunded warehouse, and daly expecies, per packet ship Empire, via laverpool, a few puncheons more of the same, together with fifteen puncheons of Wise's eclebrated Cock mait, which he will dispose of an a reduction from market price from the dock. The frade and families will be supplied with any quantity less than a puncheon from his wholsaie and retail figure stores, Thirty little street, corner of Clirid avenue, and Dry Dock Distillery, 291 East Thirteenth street.

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY.—BOURBON COUNTY, Kentucky, whiskey, constantly on hand at the wine vauls, is Wall street.

DURE JUICE PORT WINE .- PERSONS IN A STATE of convalescence should avail themselves of the opportunity of precaring a bottle of this invaluable article, which is seidom to be found outside of the drug store. On hand an for sale at the wine vanits, is Wall street.

STOCK ALE.—PALE INDIA BITTER ALE, YERY SU perfor; also pale fresh mild, at JONES' brewery, 314 Stati affect, between avenues B and C.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BILLIARD TABLES, AND A trimmings, and made in the best manner of well second materials, also a few second hand tables, for sale at OCONNOR & COLLENDER'S manufactory, 63 Ann atreet.

DILLIARDS.—THRUNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURED to informing the public that he has made arrangements with Mr. William Lake to be in atta-es at his new sales-rooms, red and red Broadway, corner Tends treet, to teach game of billiards, for which purpose a room has been specially titled up. For terms, apply to MICHARL PIERLAN.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 19, 1856.—MODEL BILL TARD tables and combination combions. Gentlemen are coapectally informed that my new salestrooms will be oper, day and evening for the exhibition of the above tables. Sale argon, 186 and 198 Broadway; manufactory, 53 Ann street. HICHAM.

CASH BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE MY stock of various kinds of asgary, varying in price from at 10 22. Operas as low as \$1. Bar gains can be had, as those secure are being soil to pay adverse.

O, CHEEKS, IT SCORWAY.